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SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1901.

DECEMBER CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of December, 1900. all in regular editions, was as per schedule

..... 81,970 Date. 75,990 2 Sunday .. 85,780 18 78,740 8...... 81,000 19......... 78,080 5..... 77,810 21 75,600 6.... 78,310 22..... 82,650 8...... 83,130 24..... 77,220 9 Sanday ... 92,510 25 77,560 10 77,600 28 76,430 11..........76,620 2774,470 12...... 77,050 28 75,290 13..... 76,200 29 79,510 14 75,920 30 Sunday .. 90,930 15 81,430 31 75,670 16 Sunday ... 92,840 Total for the month. 2,479,075 Less all copies spoiled in print-

ing, left over or flied ... Net number distributed 2,369,180 Average daily distribution 76,426 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of November was

W. B. CARR. Sworn to and subscribed before me this list day of December 1900. J. F. FARISH. Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1991.

HE MUST BE GOVERNOR.

It is not to be believed that Governo Stephens has, as is reported, been guilty of so great a breach of the proprieties as to attempt to dictate the course to be followed by Governor Dockery in the matter of Police Board organization in St. Louis.

Governor Dockery is responsible to the people for his administration of the affairs of the State of Missouri. If he sees fit, of his own free will, to continue in office the Police Commissioners appointed by Governor Stephens, he shoulders responsibility for results. Equally well good is it if he shall prefer men of his own choosing, honestly believing that they will render better service to

the community. This business is essentially Governo Dockery's business. The incoming Governor of Missouri is right in declining to bind himself with pledges to the outgoing Governor. He must be free to do as he thinks best for the good of the State. He would not be the Governor of Missouri if he entered upon the performance of his duties under other con-

SANE DISTRUST.

Pingree of Michigan is one of the men who sow seeds of infinite evil while trying to produce a crop of good.

Predicting a bloody revolution within twenty-five years is a poor business for any citizen of the United States. That the Governor of a State can so far sub stitute raving for reason illustrates the truth that voters are too careless about whom they place in high office.

Evils and inequalities and sorrows there are. But they will not be mended by bloody revolution; for the plain reason that in the United States there are blessings and pleasures more numerous which bloody revolution would destroy.

Americans are able to mend the evils due to laws or permitted by laws. They can change a law when they please. And they are intelligent enough to change a law without losing ten times as much as they gain. Sometimes they may be a trifle slow about changing their laws-a fact possibly due to a distrust of raw law-reformers like Pingree which experience has cultivated in the popular mind

GOVERNOR STEPHENS'S MESSAGE.

In his message to the Legislature, Governor Stephens sets forth matters of general interest that make an eloquent showing for the State of Missouri and tts institutions.

While the State Constitution requires that only \$250,000 of the debt must be paid annually, during the past four years it has been reduced by \$3,113,000, or \$2,113,000 more than required by law. This alone is sufficient cause for congentulation. Governor Dockery's adminstration will have the further pleasure of wiping it entirely out.

Employment bureaus under the aus pices of the State have found work for 6,186 persons during the past year. Only two free labor bureaus are now established, one in St. Louis and the other in Kansas City. Owing to the fact that St. Joseph has, according to the last census, a population of more than 100 -000, it will also enjoy the benefits of the

Missouri has risen to be one of the principal mining States in the Union. The zinc output has increased 53.28 per cent during the past four years. The lead product has increased 33.25 per While this gross output has increased so wonderfully, the value of the product has nearly doubled.

Some of the recommendations made by Governor Stephens demand the serious nsideration of legislators. The National Guard has been neglected. A State inw which shall aid in preventing the maintenance of winercoms is recom-

nary institutions of the State are fa- against the general good. Thoughtful BUSY DAYS FOR propriations. The demand for a new mendation for a World's Fair Commis- their party, sion is in line with the present advance work being done for that project in

this city. Both in his review of facts and in his suggestions of subjects for legislation the Governor presents Missouri as a strong and progressive commonwealth.

TAXING FRANCHISES.

Franchise taxation will be one of the great questions before this winter's legislative session. It is safe to say that nothing will be accomplished after all the discussion if the result hinges upon the bill introduced by Senator Claypractically the bill out of which nothing but talk came at the session two years

No clear conception can ever be ob tained by those who use the term "corporations" indiscriminately.

Of itself a corporation is simply a method of doing business-a method necessary in all modern communities; A 574 from which the community derives as much benefit as the incorporating business. There is, per se, no special privilege in articles of incorporation. The business is not relieved from competition, from the taxation of its property from losses and accidents. It enjoys no advantage over individuals except in ability to continue regardless of the death or incapacity of particular owners and to limit the liability of stockholders

> But there are many kinds of corporations-almost as many nowadays as there are human activities. Farms are so organized sometimes. It would be manifestly unjust to tax the land and appurtenances of a farming business and also the mere permission to do business. The same rule applies to most ordinary manufacturing and mercantile establishments. Not only would such double taxation be unjust, but it would put a State at a disadvantage by driving industry to other places.

Quite a different rule applies to cor porations upon which the State con fers exclusive privileges. To railroad, street rallway, public lighting and other similar companies the State grants part of its own power. Such companies have exclusive privileges, with which other companies or individuals cannot compete. The right to use public streets and no more than a liberal return on their investments and which offers to pub lic enterprise a wise encouragement. In fact, the whole subject of quasi-public corporations may be equitably dealt with by the State as a part of its own functions. Even here, hówever, wisdom die tates that vested rights be fully recognized and anything avoided which par-

takes of oppression or persecution. Several bills have already followed that of Senator Clay, Others will appear in both houses. It may be suspected that a bill which sweepingly includes 'corporations" of different kinds in a fixed system of taxation is introduced either by the lobby to defeat on account of its impractibility all franchisetax legislation, or by a member who has not approached the subject with knowledge of the multiform conditions under which incorporated business is done.

made in this direction of franchise taxation. Pennsylvania was one of the earliest. Connecticut has met successfully some of the problems. Minnesota has a law which excellent authorities have looked upon with favor. The experience of these and other States should be studied carefully, and the application to facts in Missouri thought out as carefully, before a form of legislation is settled upon.

Under any system of taxation hereto fore devised much property escapes tax ation. In all countries and all States of this country the effort at correction of inequalities is being made.

Under careless and corrupt systems of administration monopolistic franchises of immense value have been given away with no return to the public.

These evils have aroused public discontent. Where the discontent is directed to the end of just franchise taxation a great improvement will have been effected. But crude and reckless attacks upon business for no reason except that it is conducted under articles of incorporation will result only in injury to the material interests of the State. As s best to be right before you go ahead.

PERIL TO HIS PARTY.

Mayor Ziegenheln displayed his intimate knowledge of the caliber of the practical politicians occupying prominent places in the local Republican organization when, as is reported, he announced his willingness to spend \$50,000 to secure a re-election to the mayoralty which would give to his machine administration the control of St. Louis affairs during the World's Fair period.

This tempting tender of spoils to the ringsters will have the effect of rallying the wavering Ziegenhein forces if it is like "A \$50,000 slush fund and the lootnow possible for those panic-stricken | ing of the World's Fair!" looters to be rallied. The prospect of a campaign in which an individual \$50,000 "bar'l" will be opened, followed by a good fighting chance for World's Fair booty, is well-nigh calculated to bring a Ziegenheln gangster back from the grave itself for just one more "swipe at the stuff." The Mayor is sounding a siren strain to his gang.

And, unless the grip of Ziegenhein can be loosened from the local Republican organization, this cry of loot and booty will be the controlling slogan for the Republican fight next April, If Governor is to govern to the best of his the Mayor cannot himself secure re- own ability. nomination, he will use his machine to force the nomination of some other Republican who stands for Ziegenheinism and the Ziegenhein machine. The rank and file of machine spoilsmen will be nity. with him from start to finish. Anybody who imagines that Ziegenheinism proposes to abandon without a desperate fight its chance to "make a killing" out of the World's Fair simply doesn't know the men and the principles that go to

make up Ziegenheinism. The local Republican organization is now in greater danger from Ziegenheinism than is the community at large. That evil influence cannot again prevail to win at the polls. But it can prevail to utterly discredit local Republicanism mended. The educational and eleemosy- by continuing to align Republicanism

vored with requests for increased ap- and decent Republicans will do well to face this plain truth and devise means franchise tax is again urged. His recom- for loosening the Ziegenhein grip on

WHITECOTTON'S PLEDGE.

Speaker Whitecotton's expressed pledge of a full performance of his duty to the people of Missouri, and his dec laration that he proposes to prove that he wears the collar of no interest in this State, will be accepted as a sincere utterance on his part.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Forty-first General Assembly of Missouri enters office under the direct charge of being a tool of the lobby. This charge was preferred in the Globe-Democrat's news account of his election to the speakership, and was reaffirmed by the editorial utterances of that newspaper in commenting upon the news. The alleged fact of Mr. William Dawson, Mrs. Kate J. Jones, Mrs. Whitecotton's subserviency to the lobby was also made to serve as the basis for a claim that the Missouri House of Representatives will be organized as the lobby may direct.

It would have been strange indeed if Speaker Whitecotton had failed to resent this attack upon his integrity as a public servant. It will be stranger still if he fails to prove by his acts that the Globe-Democrat's charges have for their foundation nothing more than the envenomed malice of the bitterest partisan newspaper in Missouri, Mr. Whitecotton would be careless of his good name if by any accident of oversight or by any neglect to post himself as to the affiliations and records of his fellow-Representatives he should now place on the House committees any man known

to be an instrument of the lobby. Speaker Whitecotton will not suffer injury from the attack made by the Globe-Democrat, in so far as popular acceptance of that organ's charges as the truth is concerned. The people of Missouri have learned that the Globe-Democrat is not to be believed on its own say-so. They will judge Speaker White cotton by his own acts, not by the Globe-Democrat's unsupported assertions. The Speaker of the House has his reputation in his own keeping. He must not lose sight of this all-important truth.

WAITING ON ST. LOUIS.

French Ambassador Cambon's announcement of the especial interest felt highways is nearly aiways exclusive by the French people and Government and a practical monopoly. There is no in the St. Louis World's Fair of 1903, injustice in taxation which leaves to celebrating the centennial anniversary the owners of these exclusive franchises of the Louisiana Purchase, furnishes additional proof of the fact that the Euro pean nations will be prompt to participate in an international exposition coming at so significant a time in the early years of the Twentieth Century.

There have been similar indications of appreciation of the promise of the St. Louis World's Fair on the part of Europe, notably from Russia, England and Germany, preceding this declaration from the French Minister, and such developments are encouraging to a degree A very material guarantee of the success of the World's Fair enterprise as a business undertaking is contained in these pleasant assurances. The tremendous financial success scored by the Paris Exposition has demonstrated that international expositions are not losing their attractiveness for the world's peo-

It is now in order for the local subscription of \$5,000,000 to the World's' In many States experiments have been | Fair fund to be closed at once, in order that the National Congress, the Missouri Legislature and the legislatures of other States can proceed to co-operate with St. Louis in the World's Fair movement. This local subscription should not remain uncompleted longer than the present week. Its completion is a matter in which the reputation of St. Louis is very much at stake. All good citizens should be glad to help in reaching the necessary \$5,000,000 total. The supreme duty confronting the people of this city now is to complete the popular subscription to the World's Fair fund.

> Speaker Whitecotton is apparently bent upon proving that the "lobby collar" which the Globe-Democrat pretends to see on his neck has no existence save in a brain unsettled by political jimfams.

> With various States manifesting an earnest interest in World's Fair work it is incumbent upon St. Louis to complete its popular subscription and thus give the work full headway.

It is reasonably certain that the St everywhere else, in the Legislature it Louis Police Board will be organized with a view to obtaining the best results in police protection of life and property.

Carefully examine all attacks upon the Commission for the Public Welfare and you'll see the handiwork of gangsters whose motto is "The public be d-d."

It is not with clear-visioned American eyes that Governor Pingree of Michigan sees a bloody American revolution in the first quarter of the new century.

spring campaign sounds suspiciously Missouri legislators should beware of

Ziegenheinism's rallying cry for the

franchise-tax legislation of too sweeping a character. The mark of the lobby is on such legislation.

Among other malodorous municipal nuisances to be abated, the open sewer in Forest Park should receive early and earnest attention. Governor Dockery seems to have the

Den't be frightened by the local influenza epidemic. The grip isn't necessarily accompanied by the password to eter-

correct idea that the first duty of a

Why Not Be True! Because, just now and then, Life's evil comes in sight, The worser deeds of men Being brought to light; That life is evil all, Is it for me to sing. Bewailing, while tears fall, Its fashioning?

The good that I have known, The good that I have known,
Exceeding evil far,
The blessings common grown,
That daily are;
Shall I to them be blind,
Virtues each dawn I meet,
Singing that life is bitter to my mind,
When it is sweet?
RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The Morning Choral Club is actively engaged in preparations for its next con-cert, which will be given on Tuesday even-ing. February 5. Miss Von der Hende, celwill be the soloist. This artist has never before visited the West, and will be heard for the first time in St. Louis on that occasion. The programme numbers by the club will consist of the following:

Clara Bell Marian Ralston Song of the Reaper, from Prometheus, Frank Least Ode to Music H. Voellour To the Sumahres To the Sunshine
The Mariner's Christmas These choruses the club is now actively rehearsing each week,

Jefferson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revoltulon, was delightfully en-tertained last Saturday afternoon by Mrs. M. P. Branch, No. 1739 Delmar boulevard. The last programme of the Monday Club

The Union Musical Club will give its third season concert this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Memorial Hall. Arthur Whiting, the Brahms exponent, will give the programme, which is to be entirely Brahms compositions at a few and the season of the season o compositions, as follows:

Sonata, F sharp minor, op. 2.

1. Allegro non troppo ma energico.

11. Abdante con expressione.

11. Scherzo, allegro.

1V. Intraduzione. (Sostenute)—Allegro non

roppo erubato. Rhapsody, G minor, op. 79. Ballade, D major, op. 10. Capriccio, B minor, op. 78. Intermezzo, E major, op. 116. Intermezzo, C major, op. 119. Bhapsody, E flat, op. 119. Walter

The Tuesday Evening Club of Webster will meet on January 8 at the residence of Mrs. Melior. Professor Dixon of Washing-ton University will be the speaker, with "Japanese Literature" as his subject. The beauty of Japanese sees will be subject. noted. At the February meeting President Jesse of the Missouri State University will address the club.

Mrs. A. Deane Cooper, president of the Rubinstein Club, entertained this club las Wednesday evening, assisted by Miss Stac;

CONDITION OF ST. LOUIS BANKS.

Comptroller's Reports Show Re sources of \$104,487,561.71.

PEPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, Jan. 4.—An abstract of re-ports made to the Comptroller of the Cur-rency, showing the condition of the nation-al banks in St. Louis, Mo., at the close of business on Thursday, December 13, fol-lows: RESOURCES

Loans and discounts, \$50,945,423.27. Overdrafts, \$125,745.32. United States bonds to secure circulation, \$8,

160,000.
United States bonds to secure United States deposite. 21,925,000.
United States honds on hand, \$175,600.
United States honds on hand, \$175,600.
Premiums on United States bonds, \$199,350.
Nocks, securities, etc., \$4,001,750.00.
Hanking-house, furniture and fixtures, \$156,000.
Other real estate and mortgages owned, \$180,-416,14. Due from national banks (not reserve agents), \$17.660.412.49. Due from State banks and bankers, etc., \$2,-676,572.11.

74.53.11. Internal revenue stamps, \$12.284.83. Checks and other cash items, \$133.63.84. Exchanges for clearing-house, \$1.77.474.55. Bills of other national banks, \$141.85. Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents, 682.43. Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Gold coin,

11.59,890.46.
Gold Treasury certificates, \$4.807,690.
Silver dollars, \$61,245.
Silver Treasury certificates, \$1.507,285.
Silver fractional coin, 124,884.79.
Total specie, \$8.02,585.21.
Legal tender notes, \$4,442,177.
United States certificates of deposit for legal tender notes, \$12,255,331.25.
Five per cent redemption fund with Treasurer, 1357,101.50.
Due from United States

197.101.50.
Due from United States Treasurer, \$12.40.
Total resources, \$104.497.561.71.
LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in \$11,400,000. Surplus fund, \$2,500,000. Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid,

Undivided profits, ices tapeace \$8,503,150.
1.384,007,03.
National bank notes issued, \$8,503,150.
Less amount on hand \$45,52,50.
Amount outstanding, \$8,327,597,50.
Due to other national banks, \$15,138,592,55.
Due to State banks and bankers, \$12,541,397,53.
Due to trust companies and savings banks, \$3,756,531,57. United States deposits, \$33,551,551,550.

12.743,800. 13.742. 14.742. Average reserve held, 22.23 per cent.

PLAN A REORGANIZED PARTY.

Samuel J. Tilden Democratic Club Being Formed in New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, Jan. 4.—Grover Ceveland, David B. Hill, Daniel S. Lamont, William P. Sheehan, William C. Whitney, Jacob A. Cantor and other Democrats are, it is announced, to become members of the Samuel J. Tilden Democratic Club, with

Samuel J. Tilden Democratic Club, with headquarters at Broadway and Seventy-second street, articles of incorporation for which were signed by Justice Leaventritt in the Supreme Court to-day.

The club, it is declared by those who are promoting its interests, is to be the pioneer in the movement suggested by Grover Cleveland for the "reorganization of the Democracy, and to promulgate true Democratic principles throughout the United States."

Democracy, and to promulgate true Democratic principles throughout the United States."

It is to be a national, State and local organization. Its incorporators say that the club will fight all alleged "popocratic" ideas, such as have invaded the party councils during the past four years.

Senator Cantor, after a conference at the Hoffman House to-night with former Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, Anthony N. Brady and others, said:

"The Samuel J. Tilden Club has been incorporated in response to the wishes of Democrats, who are destrous that the party shall not continue to lose, but rather to win, battles at the polls. They believe that there has been enough of "wandering after faise gods," as William C. Whitney said some time ago. We shall, instead of fighting for 16 to 1, fight for tariff reform, arainst subsidies, against centralization of power are "he other great issues on which the Democracy has heretofore gone to the people and won many a victory."

"Will such men as Grover Cleveland, David B. Hill and William C. Whitney join the club" was asked.

"We certainly should not have formed it were we not assured of the sympathy of men of their type." were we not assured of the sympathy men of their type."

PLAN OF VENTURESOME GIRL.

Miss Carpenter Will Cross Ocean in a Ceckleshell.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Boston, Mass., Jan. 4.-Having won distinction as a swimmer, Miss Aldine Car-penter of Nashua, N. H., is ambitious to tinction as a swimmer, Miss Aldine Carpenter of Nashua, N. H., is ambitious to become a transatlantic voyager. She to-day signified her intention to accept the challenge of Howard Blackburn of Gloucester to race across the ocean in cockleshells.

Blackburn's boat, The Great Republic, is 15 feet long, 7 feet beam and 3½ feet deep; but Miss Carpenter will sail in a canvas boat il feet long, now being built by Captain A. C. Andrews, the lone voyager, who will act as skipper for the venturesome girl.

Blackburn's challenge is for a race from Gloucester to Lisbon, Portugal, for 100 a side or more. He has neither feet nor hands, but in 1839 made a trip to England in a small boat. Miss Carpenter is not yet 18 years old. She is of an attractive appearance and is of French descent, Since she had heard that Captain Andrews intended to make an ocean journey in June she had been urging him to allow her to go along. Her parents are dead, and she has but few relatives in this country.

In accepting the challenge on behalf of Miss Carpenter, Captain Andrews pleased her very much. She and the Captain intend to travel through the principal cities of Egypt after the race. It is expected that the journey across the water will take nearly sixty days, which, the Captain says, will allow him the whole meanth of August to spend at the watering places abroad.

The food for the trip will be carried in air-tight tin cans, which will take up nearly all of the spare room in the boat. No clothing but what is absolutely essential will beautiful aboard.

Death of a Missouri Ploneer. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Fayette, Mo., Jan. 4.—Andrew J. Herndon, a pioneer citizen and a lawyer, died at his home in this city Thursday evening and was buried this afternoon. Mr. Herndon was born in Orange County, Virginia, July 23, 1817, and came to Howard County sixty-

BRILLIANT BALL GIVEN AT W. C. WHITNEY'S HOME.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Jan. 4.—In honor of his niece.

Miss Helen Barney, a debutante of this season, Mr. William C. Whitney gave a grand

of to-right at his home, No. 871 Fifth ball to-night at his home, No. 871 Fifth avenue, which drew together 600 of the most prominent people in New York.

It had been Mr. Whitney's intention to give a dance that would include only the debutantes and the younger married people in society, but after consideration he ided to increase his list and make the affair more general.

It was a "house warming," too, for the Whitney mansion has been completely re-modelled and refurnished at a cost of prob-\$1,000,000. The guests really enjoyed "house warming" as much as they did ably \$1,000,000. the music, dancing and menu, for the interior of the Whitney house is now a work of art. Old Italian palaces, French chateaux, the treasures of Kings and the glories of art galleries have contributed to its beauties. To supply it with ceilings and walls European show places have brought piecemeal across the ocean. Its fireplaces have in former centuries been centers of light and warmth in different corners of Italy and France.

rooms of the floor open, a great stained-glass windew takes up the south side of the wall. Its tone is green, its subjects are religious, and it comes from the palace of the Viscount Sanz, in the South of Just in front of this window the front stairway ascends. It is of white mar ble, and is encircled at the top by a carved morble balustrate. The ceiling of this main hall, as well as those of the library, dining-room and dining-hall, was brought from Barilini's palace, at Reme. In this hall and on the stairway ascending from it are hung the six famous tapestries which were precented to Duke Doria of Genoa by a King

of France. From the main hall opens the dini room a gorgeous apartment, with a beautiful Italian fireplace. The conservate which comes next, leads to the ballro The conservatory whose walls are of oak, gilt, in cavred parels, and were formerly in the castle of Pheebus d'Albert, Ezron de Pons, Field Marghal of France, near Bordeaux.

In the library is the shrine of many pilgrims, a painting by Raphael, hung amon many of the rare objects of art, including portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

BAKER LEAVES THE DE ARMOND FAVORS INCREASE IN HOUSE.

Missouri Congressman Believes Membership of the Body Should Be Placed at 386.

HE FEARS CENTRALIZATION. | WILL CHOOSE THE ABILENE MAN

Will Oppose Effort to Reduce Representation From Southern States, Where Negro Population Is Heavy.

The Republic Eureau, 16th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. Washington, Jan. 4.-Representative De Armond was asked to-day by The Republic correspondent which of the three pending apportionment bills he favors.

"I incline," he said, "towards the one which places the membership of the House

"The population of the United States has increased largely since the last apportionment and the number of Representatives ought to be increased correspondingly, unless the former apportionment made the number too large, or unless the limit in size has been reached so that to increase further the size of the House would be to destroy its efficiency as a representative

"The theory of the Government is that, in the lower house of Congress, the people of the several States should be represented according to the number of their inhabit-ants, respectively. So great has been the Increase in population, that even with an increase of twenty-nine members in the House, each member would represent about 21,000 more people than the ratio of repre-sentation under the last apportionment. Opposes Reduction for Any State.

"It is my opinion that more ve votes, instead of fewer, ought to be given to the people. I believe it is generally thought that the smaller the legislative body, the easier it is to control its action, or prevent action, in the interest of

than it has under the new apportsonment than it has under the present one. I admit that, of liself, that may not be a weighty matter, but in its ultimate result it is apt to be important. With the tendency toward consolidation at present existing and increasing, it is dangerous to reduce the number of Representatives which any State at present has bedency toward consolidation at present existing and increasing, it is dangerous to reduce the number of Representatives which any State at present has because if the reduction be made now, strength will be given to future efforts to curtail representation with the result, probably, that the House will diminish in size as population increases, rather than increase in some proportion with it. I fear any tendency toward centralization of power. Besides, it is hurtful to a State in a material way to cut down the number of its Representatives, as advertising decadence as compared with other States. This would amount to little or nothing if the House would be made too large by fixing the number of Representatives high enough to preserve each State from a reduction; but, according to my view, it is desirable, upon sound general principles, to have the increased number of people represented by an increased number of members of the House."

"And what do you think of the Crumpacker bill, designed to reduce the representation of certain Southern States, such as Mississippi and Louisiana."

Right of Whites to Control.

"No decent community of whites would be relied by legacing the locks."

as Mississippi and Louisiana."

Right of Whites to Control.

"No decent community of whites would be ruled by ignorant blacks. The Southern people have been brought face to face with that issue. It is easy enough for certain particans in the North, who know the negro only as an attachment to a political machine, to find virtue in a measure such as that about which we are talkins; but even they, if attasted as the white people of some of the Southern States are situated, would do as they have done. But, aside from the wrong of trying to punish the white people of the South because of their misfortune rather than any wrong they are doing, these reformers very carefully stop their reformation before they reach Pennsylvania and other States, where an enormous foreign population, unnaturalized and not voting, is enumerated in determining the representation which such States shall have.

"This one pregnant fact would seem to indicate either a want of full information upon the part of the reformers at the expense of the Southern people, or—which would be worse—the lack of a disposition to do right. If the business of importing Southern negroes to take the place of white laboring men in the North, continues much longer, many who now are not in their desire to further oppress the Southern people, or—which are people will have, right at their own doors all the race problem with which they will find themselves able to deal."

"How are the Missouri members upon these bills?"

"I would not undertake to answer for more than myself, but I hope, for the repu-

these bills?"
"I would not undertake to answer for more than myself, but I hope, for the reputation of the State, that not one in the fifteen would vote for the Crumpacker but."

OLMSTEAD RESOLUTION REFERRED. Went to Committee on Census, Where

Washington, Jan. 4.—The House to-day had another spirited struggle over the Olmsted resolution to investigate the abridgment of the suffrage in certain Southern States with a view to reapportionment upon the actual basis of suffrage. It was finally

states with a view to reapportonment apost the actual basis of suffrage, it was finally referred to the Census Committee, where the opposition desired it to go originally. Some of the Republican leaders were not in sympathy with the resolution.

Mr. Oimsted tried to get Mr. Hopkins to agree that the committee would consider the resolution within a week, but the chairman of the Census Committee declined to make any pledge to that effect.

The debate upon the resolution was marked by exceeding frankness. Some of the Southern members avowed that the attempt to enfranchise the negro had been a lamentable failure, and the action of certain States in legally eliminating the blacks as factors at the polis, they said, was in the interest of civilization and progress.

Mr. McDermott of New Jersey asserted hat every State in the Union either added to or subtracted from the constitutional requirements of voters and challenged any member to show to the contrary one that did not.

After the resolution had been thus disposed of the reapportlemment bill was

did not.

After the resolution had been thus disposed of, the reapportionment bill was taken up and debated by Mr. Hopkins of illinois and Mr. Shafroth of Colorado. An attempt to agree upon a time for the final vote on the bill failed, although the general impression is that the debate will conclude early next week.

FIELD TO BURTON,

United States Senator Finds He Cannot Succeed Himself and Gives Up the Fight.

For Years the Successful Candidate Has Waged a Campaign for the Position He Will Now Secure.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Topeka, Kas., Jan. 4.-When the Republian legislative caucus meets to select 3 andidate for United States Senator, J. R. Burton will be the unanimous nominee, After a hard fight against fate Senator Lucien Baker to-day withdrew and left for Washington, Representatives Harris and Hamer of Lyon County started the stampede from Baker to Burton and were followed by a half dozen other members from Osage, Marshall, Washington and other counties. This settled the fight and Sena-

tor Baker withdrew and left Topeka. Defeat has in no way discouraged or disoncerted J. R. Burton, Six years ago in the Republican caucus he came within a vote of securing the nomination, which finally went to the man whom he will now succeed. Immediately after the defeat of six years since Mr. Burton hopefully took up the gage of battle with his eye intent as ver upon victory.

Hay Been a Great Campaigner. Mr. Burton has made several wonderful State campaigns since he was defeated by the Legislature in 1855. He has taught his of harmony. His policy has been one of sweetness. He has been as industrious as a bee and has manufactured and disposed of during the past ten years a large amount of the product which comes from

the few and against the interests of as the rights of the many.

"Again, if the House is to consist of 386 members, no State will have fewer Representatives under the new apportionment than it has under the present

He was world's Fair Commissioner at Chicago in 1866. He is one of the best orators the State has produced and has de-livered many notable addresses in Eastern cities as well as in his home State. He is a shining example of persistency, patience and pursuit, and has imbued his workers with the confidence and faith he has possessed in his own ultimate triumph.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO SENATE

List Includes Army and Navy Of ficers and Postmasters.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The President to-day ent the following nominations to the Sen-Nolen L. Chew of Indiana, Deputy Auditor for the Post Office Department. Cyrus F. Adams of Illinois, Assistant Register of

the Treasury.

To be Brigadier Generals in the Volunteer Army—Colonel Samuel M. Whiteside, Tenth Cavairy; Lieutenant Colonel James R. Campbell, Thirtieth Infantry, U. S. V.; Major Charles Bird, Quartermaster, U. S. A. Postmasters. Postmasters:
Oregon—C. J. Howard, Cottage Grove.
Texas—J. L. Hickson, Galneaville; William F. Wieland, Weatherford.
Missouri—S. R. McKay, Troy.
New Mexico—R. G. Clark, Deming.
California—William E. Reading, Bodie; J.
L. West, Willow; J. H. Dungan, Wood-

J. West, Willow; J. H. Dungan, Woodland.
Colorado-George W. Summer, Gunnison.
Illinois-E. P. Denton, Hamilton.
Illinois-E. P. Denton, Hamilton.
Iowa-E. N. Bailey, Britt; Albert R.
Kullmer, Dysart.
Navy-Commander J. J. Hunker, to be
Captain; Lleutenant Commander C. K. Curtis, to be Commander; Lieutenant J. G.
Guimby, to be a Lieutenant Commander;
Surgeon W. A. McClurg, to be a Medical Inspector; First Lieutenant H. G. Davis, to
be a Captain in the Marine Corps.
Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants, Marine Corps-L. M. Hardin, R. M.
Cutts, H. C. Snyder, O. H. Rusk, J. S.
Turrill, G. H. Mather, H. L. Rooseveit, J.
M. Halladay, M. Babb and H. C. Reisinger,
GRAY'S POINT BRIDGE MAY, WIX.

GRAY'S POINT BRIDGE MAY WIN. Sharp Contest Between Rival Interests Over Two Bills.

Sharp Contest Between Rival Interests Over Two Bills.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Jan. 4.—It seems quite probable that the Senate committee will not report favorably both bills for rival railroad bridges over the Mississippi near Cape Girardeau. At present it looks as if the railroad interests behind the Gray's Point project will win. There has been a sharp contest over the two bills to provide these bridges, the locations being but seven miles apart. The House committee reported favorably on both, and the House will probably pass them.

They will not, apparently, have such good fortune in the Senate. The committee in charge of them will give a further hearing next Thursday. One of the bills probably will be withheld, and the disposition now seems to be to report favorably on that for a bridge at Gray's Point. Before final decision the committee will hear St. Louir river men, who may desire to submit their views as to possible obstruction of navigation. Representative Vandiver is urging vigorously the Cape Girardeau measure.

SENATOR MASON'S WIFE RECEIVES. Miss Cockrell Begins Her Thursday

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Mason, wife of Senator Mason, and the Misses Mason welcomed a large gathering of friends to her house this evening, who were entertimed at a music recital given by the Misses Helen and Carlie Gray of Chicago. The wives of the Illinois members formed the receiving party, among them being Mrs. W. E. Williams, Mrs. Boutelle, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Graff, Mra. Prince, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. James Robert Williams, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Crowley and Mrs. George Smith. Miss Cockrell, daughter of Senator Cockrell, began her Thursday receptions yesterday, when she greeted many callers and was assisted by Mrs. Thomas F. Waish, Mrs. Perez and Miss Marion Gallaudet. Miss Cockrell will receive the remaining Thursdays in January from 4 to 7.

Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock at their salesrooms, 1898-10-12 Chouteau avenue. Im-mense quantities of furniture, carpets, stoves and other miscellaneous articles are seld at very nominal figures.

THOMAS'S ORCHESTRA DELIGHTS AN AUDIENCE,

Orchestra it always teaches me anew the great and simple truth of the blessed superiority of mind over matter and the abnce of fussiness in the doing of finely meritorious things

This is because Theodore Thomas himself is so bafflingly gentle and almost depre-catory in his methods. He is as softly ten-der as if he were teaching some little child lisp a nursery ballad, and he fools you with this unusual manner of his. Under its deceptive influence you assume at the start almost a patronizing attitude toward the Chicago orchestra of which he is the soul— and then you awake, blushing, to a realization of the fact that you are listening to what is probably the supremest orchestral achievement known in this Western Hemisphere. And this makes a conscientious ever of music feel little and filled with

It was so last night, before a brilliant audience at the Odeon. In a typical pro-gramme of exceptionally high-class character the great leader played on his or-chestra as if it were an organ, and the uperb instrument responded to his touch with human polynancy and a surpassing melodiousness due to a perfect harmonio balance. I do not remember a more keenly exquisite evening of music in St. Louis, and I very much doubt if its equal s to be found in our musical history.

The opening number on the programme was Von Weber's "Jubilee Overture," that was you webers "Judice overture, that stirring and patriotic composition which established its creator's fame as one of the world's great composers. It furnishes an effective test of orchestral merit, and it is, in addition, a singularly moving ap-peal to all listeners of the primal Teutonic peal to all listeners of the primal Teutonic blood, closing, as it does, with the "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz," the national anthem of Saxony, which is also the English-man's "God Save the Queen," and the American's "My Country, "Its of Thee." It was given with fine fire and feeling last night, and at once won the carnest con-sideration of its hearers. The second number, Schumann's "Sym-phony No. 1, B flat, Opus 28," was un-doubtedly the foremost performance of the evening in genuine artistry. Probably the

evening in genuine artistry. Probably the most touchingly joyous and tenderly senti-mental, even of Schumann's compositions. the work of his first happy days as the husband of his beloved Clara Weick, this symphony contains a capacity for expression that must be tempting to a degree. It was surely accepted to the fullest by Mr. Thomas's players, the result being an orchestral performance of singular delight, with especial opportunities for the horns, wood-winds and violins, and for concerted effects of the greatest beauty. It was in this number that the exceeding merit of the orchestra became potently apparent.

The andante and variations from Beethoven's great violin masterpiece, the "Kreutzer Sonata." as transcribed for the thoven's great violin masterplece,

"Kreutzer Sonata," as transcribed for the orchestra by Mr. Thomas himself, proved to be one of the most pleasurable numbers, as was to have been expected. Arranged with supreme skill for orchestral present-ment, and with a winning allotment of the theme to the trumpets, bells and violina, this number was delightfully memorable. The first half of the evening's programms closed with Brahm's 'Hungarian Dances, it to II," which was stirringly presented.

To my thinking, the opening number following the intermission, Smetano's symphonic poem, the "Vyserhad," was one of the most touching melodious things to which a St. Louis audience has ever had the privilese of listening. An especially at-tractive feature was that of the two harps introduced in this number, as well as a quaint and most effective employment of the wood-winds and a fine use of the vio-lins. The plaintive close of this number lins. The plaintive close of this number was a notable example of pathos in music. Lalo's Norwegian Rhapsody," given with spirited effect, was the second number of the programme's latter half, which closed with selections from Wagner's "Tannhaeuser," bringing out with superb forcefulness the Chicago Orchestra's full possibilities of sonorousness and stately volume of brasses and deep-toned strings.

The programme arranged for to-night is

The programme arranged for to-night is more along the line of popular composi-tions than was that of the opening evening. It is safe to predict another pronounced success for Mr. Thomas and his orchestra. That of last night was a delight to witness especially that pleasant and friendly en-thusiasm which would not be content at the evening's close until the leader had re-turned more than once to the footlights and bowed his acknowledgment of the "bravos" and hand-clappings of the audi-ence. QUENTIN QUEER.

NOW REFORM HALL MAY BE REFORMED.

James Eads How Thinks of Make ing It a Poor Man's Hotel-Factions Bury the Hatchet.

The reformers of Reform Hall, all of whose efforts have been spent in futile atempts to reform each other, are now saying that the "bubble has burst." The directors of the People's Fund and Welfare Association, having learned from James quence legally, and only a paper board anyhow, have about decided to throw up the

sponge by resigning. Steve Ryan, who fell upon Louis Kober tooth and nail, calling him a liar, New Year's Day, apologized both privately and publicly, then invited Kober to be present at a meeting of the Single-Taxers Wednesday night. There Ryan fell upon Kober's neck, tendered him a vote of thanks for his conduct, and carried a motion through the Taxers that they ask their former champion, Doctor Preston H. Hill, leader of the anti-Kober faction, to resign from the position on the Board of Directors to which they had elected him.

James Ends How, donor of the fund, announced that he was contemplating divert-ing it to the establishment of a cheap meathouse for the poor. Finally, the so-cialists decided last night to take them-selves out of temptation of further factional quarreling by ceasing to meet in Re-form Hall, where they would come into contact with the Single Taxers.

As the Prohibitionists left the hall sev-eral weeks ago, it will now be in posses-sion of Single Taxers only. Mr. How is

thinking of turning it over to a committee who will use it as a free lodging institu-tion, substituting cots for chairs, and a beanery for the present cigar stand.

The revolution is due to the speech of James Eads How on New Year's Day, when he said that the title to the fund vested in himself alone. Before that time certain of the Beard of Directors of the welfare for the transfer of the tran fund imagined that the money was beyond his control. They are said to have desired to perpetuate themselves in office, which was quite possible under the constitution of the association. Now that they see they are but figureheads, they have lost interest. Doctor Hill said that if his rival, Kober, would resign, he would follow. Mr. Priesmeyer will follow Doctor Hill, Mr. Forshaw falls under the condemnation of the Single Taxers, along with Hill. So the unearned increment of the \$17,000, which

it is without takers. Social Democrats' Electio At a meeting last night of the Social Democrats of St. Louis the following were elected for the next six months: Chairman, Richard Murphy; secretary, W. J. Hager; organizer, Leon Greenbaum; treasurer, William Eckart; literature agent, L. E.

St. Louis Letter Carriers. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

REPUBLIC SPECIAL
Washington, Jan. 4.—The following substitute letter carriers have been appointed in the St. Louis Post Office.
John A. Harrison, W. H. Bell, August Schuermann, Walter A. Webb, David F. Mueller, William M. Dreyer, John C. T. Loesch, Jr., John L. Kelly, Henry F. Sauer, John H. Humer and Charles P. Carroll, Jr.